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## ASIATIC CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

The following report from the German imperial health office was transmitted by Consul-General Mason, Berlin:

DURING THE PERIOD FROM SEPTEMBER 3 TO 9, INCLUSIVE.

Name of city (with administrative district).	Population last census.	Day of the outbreak of the disease.	Number of cases at time of last report.	New cases.	Taken sick and arrived from abroad.	Total.	Convalescent.	Died.	Present cases.
<b>PRUSSIA.</b>									
<i>Government district of Dantzig.</i>									
Marienburg .....	11,262	Sept. 4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Pieckel .....	866	.....do.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Blumstein .....	163	Sept. 5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Heubuden .....	465	.....do.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Altenau .....	71	.....do.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	2	1
Schadwalde .....	388	Sept. 6	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
<i>Government district of Marienwerder.</i>									
Tessendorf .....	430	Sept. 8	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Kurzebrack .....	629	Sept. 6	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	3
Graudenz .....	32,727	.....do.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	1	5
<i>Government district of Frankfort.</i>									
Fürstenberg .....	5,735	Sept. 9	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
<i>Government district of Bromberg.</i>									
Dratzig .....	2,166	Sept. 8	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Czarnikau .....	4,860	Aug. 30	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Labischin .....	2,248	Sept. 9	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1

DURING THE PERIOD FROM SEPTEMBER 10 TO 16, INCLUSIVE.

PRUSSIA.									
<i>Government district of Königsberg.</i>									
Paaris .....	490	Aug. 31	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Warnikeim .....	216	Sept. 4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Korschen .....	811	Sept. 5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
<i>Government district of Dantzig.</i>									
Marienburg .....	11,262	Sept. 4	.....	5	2	7	.....	2	5
Heubuden .....	465	Sept. 11	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Pieckel .....	866	Sept. 4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Altenau .....	71	Sept. 5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Neufahrwasser .....	147,301	Aug. 29	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Einlage .....	530	Aug. 27	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Dirschau .....	12,808	Sept. 14	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
<i>Government district of Marienwerder.</i>									
Kurzebrack .....	629	Sept. 6	3	2	.....	5	1	1	3
Jesewitz .....	876	Sept. 12	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Schillno .....	405	Sept. 7	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Culm .....	11,079	Aug. 16	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Niederausmass .....	365	Sept. 5	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1
Graudenz .....	32,727	Sept. 6	5	3	.....	8	.....	.....	8
Neuenburg .....	5,005	Sept. 2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Skietz Abbau .....	442	Sept. 12	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
<i>Government district of Frankfort.</i>									
Schlanow .....	579	Sept. 10	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Christiansaue .....	36	Sept. 4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1

DURING THE PERIOD FROM SEPTEMBER 10 TO 16, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Name of city (with administrative district).	Population last census.	Day of the outbreak of the disease.	Number of cases at time of last report.	New cases.	Taken sick and arrived from abroad.	Total.	Convalescent.	Died.	Present cases.
<b>PRUSSIA—continued.</b>									
<i>Government district of Posen.</i>									
Posen.....	117,033	Sept. 16	1		1				1
Obornik.....	3,602	Sept. 12	1		1				1
Jagolitz.....	56	Sept. 8	1		1				
Birnbaum.....	2,954	Sept. 6	1		1				1
<i>Government district of Bromberg.</i>									
Dratzig.....	2,166	Sept. 8	1	1	1				1
Wilhelmshöhe.....	54	Sept. 4	1		1				1
Usch.....	2,287	Aug. 30	1		1		1		
Morzewo.....	918	Sept. 6	1		1				1
Briesen.....	472	Sept. 3	1		1				1
Romanshof.....	1,929	do	1		1				1
Walkowitz.....	606	do	1		1				1
Czarnikau.....	4,860	Aug. 30	1		1				1
Nakel.....	7,781	Sept. 1	4	2	6		2	4	
Piesno.....	325	Sept. 12	1		1				1
Bielawy.....	505	Sept. 2	1		1				1
Fordon.....	2,387	Aug. 26	3		3				3
Brahemünde.....	453	Sept. 10	1		1				1
Karlsdorf.....	186	Sept. 11	1		1				
Ludwikowo.....	544	Sept. 5	1		1		1		
Labischin.....	2,248	Sept. 9	1	2	3		1	2	
Wojciechowo.....	94	Sept. 5	1		1				1
Gnesen.....	21,693	Sept. 4	6		6				6
<i>Government district of Breslau.</i>									
Breslau.....	422,709	Sept. 14	1	1	2				2
<i>Government district of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.</i>									
Dömitz.....	2,943	Sept. 12	2		2		1		1
<i>Hamburg.</i>									
City limits Hamburg.....	705,738	Aug. 28	1		1				1

N. B.—Suspect cases not included.

September 6, 16, and 23. Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin reported from Hamburg, Germany:

In accordance with Bureau cablegram of September 1, received by me September 2, I proceeded as soon as possible to Hamburg, arriving there Tuesday, September 5.

I began my investigations immediately by placing myself in communication with the consul-general by telephone and arranging for an interview in the evening.

The consul-general and also the deputy consul-general gave me all the information in their possession and extended every facility for the carrying out of my instructions. The deputy consul-general accompanied and introduced me to the doctor of the port and the director-general of the Hamburg-American Line. The officials in Hamburg show no disposition to conceal facts, but on the contrary are perfectly frank and invite investigation.

To date (September 6) there have been three cases of Asiatic cholera in Hamburg.

The first case, a Russian emigrant from the district of Lomsha, Russia, was transferred August 29 from the emigrants' barracks here to a local hospital apparently suffering from pneumonia. He died on the 29th and the post mortem examination

showed evidences of cholera infection; diagnosis was confirmed bacteriologically. The second case developed in a seaman, who occupied a bed adjoining the one occupied by the Russian emigrant (case No. 1). The diagnosis of case No. 2 has been confirmed bacteriologically and the patient is recovering.

After the discovery of case No. 1 the other patients (3) in the ward were isolated, and one of these (case No. 2) was diagnosed as cholera by bacteriologic methods September 2. The third case was discovered to-day, September 6. Case No. 3 is a woman, wife of a coal trimmer. She lives in the very center of Hamburg, and at first the authorities were at a loss to explain the origin of her infection. Later it developed that she was a frequenter of the dance halls of the Veddel, which quarter is in the vicinity of the emigrants' barracks. Up to September 1 the emigrants were not in strict quarantine, but were permitted to leave the barracks, and doubtless many of them, including some of the contacts of case No. 1, went to the dance halls of which this woman (case No. 3) was a patron. Case No. 3 seems to be mild and will probably recover.

When the cause of death of case No. 1 was ascertained the steamer *Moltke*, of the Hamburg-American Line, had departed and was on the way to Cuxhaven, where the cabin passengers are taken on board. The emigrants on the *Moltke* included several from the same district as the deceased, who had journeyed with him from Russia.

Director-General Ballin, of the Hamburg-American Line, upon the diagnosis of cholera in case No. 1, gave orders that all the steerage passengers be disembarked at Cuxhaven and the steerage quarters thoroughly disinfected. This was accordingly done, and the disembarked passengers from the *Moltke* (together with some other emigrants remaining in the Hamburg Barracks booked to sail on the *Pretoria* September 2) were placed on the quarantine ship *Bulgaria*, anchored off Cuxhaven, and placed under close quarantine. No case of cholera or other sickness appeared among the *Moltke's* passengers in quarantine, and the other emigrants transferred to the quarantine ship from barracks in Hamburg have also been free from disease.

I have had conferences with Director-General Ballin, of the Hamburg-American Line, and with Doctor Nocht, the port doctor, and Doctor Dunbar, the director of the Hygienic Institute.

The emigrants are detained now in strict quarantine for a period of six days before sailing. The Russian frontier is closed to emigrants from Russia and the company has issued a circular to agents, subagents, etc., informing them that no emigrants will be accepted who are unwilling to submit to six days' quarantine in Hamburg before sailing. I suggested to Director-General Ballin that in future emigrants from the valleys of the Vistula and its tributaries should be isolated in small groups, and he has promised to do this. The cholera spread westward from Turkestan and western Asia into Russia along the Volga, thence through southern Russia to the headwaters of the Vistula. It has traveled rather slowly down the Vistula, carried by the boatmen or voyagers on the flatboats, and has now appeared in several towns in eastern Prussia in the country drained by the Vistula and its tributaries. Up to September 5 there were in Prussia 77 cases and 24 deaths from Asiatic cholera.

These cases were all in the district referred to, namely, the country drained by the Vistula and its tributaries. It has been expected that cases would be sooner or later imported to Hamburg, and the rapid transit by train from the infected district to Hamburg made importation feasible. Hamburg is in a very different sanitary position from that occupied in 1893. In the great epidemic the Elbe was infected, and the Elbe water, unfiltered and without any kind of treatment, was the water supply of the city. To-day the Elbe is not infected, and although it may become infected the combined system of sedimentation and slow sand filtration employed to make the water safe precludes the possibility of a widespread epidemic.

The energetic and thoroughly scientific head of the Hygienic Institute, Doctor Dunbar, is going further in the matter of pure water, and expects in the near future to substitute deep-well water for the Elbe water. Without an infected general water supply a widespread epidemic is well-nigh impossible, and with the careful system of sanitary and police supervision here imported cases are quickly discovered and isolated. Contacts are placed under strict quarantine, the premises disinfected, and all precautions taken.

In addition to imported cases there may be at any time in Hamburg cases arising from infection of the Elbe, but these cases would be few, even if the Elbe were infected, and would probably be confined to the few boatmen and others on or near the river who might be foolish enough to drink the unfiltered water direct from the river.

I think, therefore, that the situation in Hamburg need cause no alarm in the United States. The water supply is apparently safe, and the water from each filter bacteriologically examined daily.

The emigrants are detained under close observation for six days prior to sailing. No cargo is shipped from the infected district of a nature capable of conveying infection. Baggage of emigrants from infected places is carefully disinfected. The sanitary and police officials promptly discover suspicious cases of illness. The suspicious cases are as promptly isolated and all precautions taken. The diagnosis is made almost at once by the most approved methods.

Through the kindness of Doctor Dunbar I was permitted to confirm the diagnosis of cholera in case No. 3. Doctor Dunbar gave me the privilege of the fine laboratory of the Hygienic Institute, and the test was made according to his methods direct from the patient's stools with a dilution of 1 to 1,000.

The Elbe water contains vibrios, closely resembling those of cholera, but they do not react to the serum test.

Report upon health conditions in Hamburg and northern Germany for the week ended September 16, 1905:

The health of Hamburg remains good. No case of cholera has been reported since the quarantining of case No. 3 on September 6. This woman (case No. 3), although the attack at first appeared mild, died a few days later.

On Wednesday, September 13, I inspected the steamship *Hamburg*, Hamburg-American Line, with 773 steerage passengers, bound for New York, and on Saturday, September 16, the *Butavia*, belonging to the same line, bound for the same port, was inspected. The steerage passengers are closely quarantined for six days and are examined just prior to embarkation. They are under careful medical supervision during the entire period of detention.

The separation of the passengers of different ships is easily effected here because there are three detention places available—(1) the emigrant barracks proper; (2) the annex to the barracks; (3) the quarantine ship *Bulgaria*.

Six days before the sailing day of a ship the barracks or place of detention is closed to further additions, and arrivals are received in one of the other places of detention.

The cholera infection introduced by case No. 1 and the foci resultant therefrom may be considered obliterated, and Hamburg may be considered at present in no more danger of cholera than Bremen or any other port within a reasonable distance of and in direct railway communication with infected districts.

There are still cases of cholera reported daily in eastern Prussia in the country drained by the Vistula and its tributaries. These cases are scattered and the disease is not considered epidemic by the German authorities in any one place. The Vistula is probably infected and is closely connected with the Warthe by canals. The Warthe is a tributary of the Oder. It is possible, by the extension of water infection,

for the disease to spread slowly overall of Prussia. The progress of the disease westward is slow, but it is progress nevertheless. It has taken two years to come from Asia to the Vistula by way of the Volga and southern Russia. The German authorities are fully alive to the danger of its further spread westward, and they have established inspection stations on the Oder and the Spree to prevent the carrying of the disease down the rivers to Stettin and Berlin.

The disease may be considered to have obtained a foothold in Prussia, but the three cases in Hamburg were due to the importation of a cholera case by railroad, and are therefore an incident which is independent of the real progress of the disease westward. This case (No. 1) might have been brought by rail to Bremen or some other port instead of Hamburg.

In view of the fact that the disease is progressing westward, though slowly, it would seem wise to place an officer of the Service somewhere in northern Germany for some time to come, to observe and report upon conditions and to forward information. It would be better to place the officer in Berlin, where he would be in closer touch with the situation and with the imperial health authorities. He should have authority to travel in Germany if necessary. At Berlin he would be within easy reach of Hamburg and Bremen, and not far from Rotterdam and Antwerp.

The consul-general and his assistants are cooperating heartily with me in enforcing the United States quarantine regulations. The Hamburg-American Steamship Company is anxious to comply with our requirements and accepts our suggestions at once. Since the Hamburg-American Line has refused to accept any more Russians, I have no doubt that many of the refused will try to reach the United States by other routes, probably via Fiume or Trieste.

Report for the week ended September 23, 1905:

September 20, the steamship *Blucher*, of the Hamburg-American Line, for New York, with 583 steerage passengers, was inspected. September 23, steamship *Pennsylvania*, of the same line and also bound for New York, carrying 133 steerage passengers, was inspected.

The steerage passengers of both steamers, according to the custom now established here, were held in strict quarantine for six days prior to sailing, and inspected finally by me just prior to embarkation. The baggage was disinfected by steam and bills of health were given signed by the consul-general and by myself.

The health of Hamburg remains good, no quarantinable disease having been reported since the last case of cholera (case No. 3), September 6. The falling off in the number of steerage passengers is noticeable. It is probably due to the company's refusal to embark Russians, and to the stringent measures enforced here to prevent the spread of cholera to the United States.

September 30. To Passed Asst. Surg. A. J. McLaughlin, Hamburg, Germany:

Referring to your letter dated September 6, 1905, in which you state that the cholera situation in Hamburg is well in hand, and that no alarm need be felt in the United States from the danger of contagion from that port, and to the statement in your letter of the 16th instant on the cholera situation, that the disease is progressing westward slowly in Germany, therefore it would seem wise to place an officer of the Service somewhere in northern Germany for some time to come to observe and report upon conditions and to forward information, you are hereby relieved from duty at the American consulate-general at Hamburg, Germany, and directed to proceed to Berlin, Germany, and confer with the American consul-general at Berlin with regard to the most efficient system of securing information regarding the progress of Asiatic cholera in Germany, Russia, and elsewhere.

As you are probably aware, one of the best sources of information is the imperial board of health and the laboratories connected therewith, and through the consul-general, you will endeavor to establish such relations with the said board of health as will enable you to get this information.

It is especially desired that you keep the Bureau informed as to the trend of immigration from all the infected districts and countries, as to what ports they are embarking from for the United States, its possessions and dependencies, and any other sanitary matters which may come to your notice which would be of interest to the Bureau.

\* \* \* \* \*

The consul-general at Berlin will be requested, through the State Department, to render you all possible aid.

September 8. A letter bearing this date has been received, through the Department of State, from Consul Diederich, Bremen, Germany:

Since the early part of last winter it has been reported from time to time that cholera existed in portions of Russia, but very little attention was paid to these vague rumors, when suddenly, during the last week of August, this gaunt specter entered the eastern gates of Germany, and at the present writing it has already proceeded as far as Hamburg, smiting quite a number of victims on its westward course. As soon as I learned that cholera had actually put in its appearance in some of the countries whence come a large part of the emigrants that pass through Bremen on their way to the United States, I at once issued an order, on September 1, to the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, informing them that inasmuch as the United States quarantine laws (par. 90) considered five days to be the period of incubation of cholera, I would have to insist on all steerage passengers coming from Russia and other infected countries being quarantined here at Bremen for six days, including both day of arrival and of departure, and also all their baggage and effects being thoroughly disinfected by the usual methods before they could be passed by this consulate and before a clean bill of health be given to the steamers at Bremerhaven bound for United States ports.

About the same time the city and State of Bremen organized a very thorough system of controlling and supervising the aliens that passed through their gates on their way to the United States. From a report sent me through the courtesy of Bürgermeister Doctor Pauli, I feel satisfied that everything is being done that possibly can be to prevent the spread of this terrible scourge. The daily reports, published in the German newspapers from Hamburg and all the infected districts of Germany east thereof, show very clearly that not the slightest attempt is being made at concealing any case of cholera, wherever it may occur.

As soon as the first case had been discovered within the precincts of Hamburg, the Hamburg-American Steamship Line announced that it would take no steerage passengers, but as no cholera has as yet developed at Bremen the Lloyd Steamship Company concluded to continue its business as usual, but it has adopted the strictest precautionary measures for keeping its vessels in good sanitary condition and for closely inspecting all steerage passengers during the voyage. Each captain has received the fullest instructions in regard to these matters.

That the outbreak of the cholera in Germany would produce a noticeable check in emigration was to be expected. Thus the *Breslau*, of yesterday, September 7, carried 150 emigrants, mostly Russians, and *Friedrich der Grosse*, leaving to-morrow, September 9, will take only about 150.

In conclusion, I beg to assure the Department that I am giving a great deal of my time and personal attention to this important work, and that I make it a point to see most of these people myself and to have their baggage and personal effects once more

carefully looked over before I give them necessary papers to proceed on their journey. I feel safe in saying that all is being done that possibly can be to prevent the spread of this dreaded scourge to our country through emigration via Bremen.

October 11. According to information received from the Department of State the German Government announces officially that German ports and large cities are now free from cholera.

September 14. The following dispatch was sent through the Department of State by Consul-General Listoe, Rotterdam:

As the Asiatic cholera has made its appearance in Prussia and other places in the interior of Europe, I have the honor to report that the Dutch Government has promptly adopted precautionary measures and taken steps to prevent emigrants coming from certain parts of Europe from crossing the Netherlands frontiers.

The Holland-America Steamship Company, of this city, informs me that it has ordered the following precautions taken in re passengers to the United States:

1. All steerage passengers from cholera-infected districts, or having traveled through such infected districts, to be held under medical observation at Rotterdam during six days prior to embarkation.

2. A rigid inspection to take place on all the company's steamers of all steerage passengers twice daily, and in order to facilitate such inspection each steamer to have on board two American physicians.

3. Twenty-four hours before arriving at quarantine, Staten Island, the temperature of each steerage passenger to be taken and recorded by the ship's doctors and full lists thereof to be submitted by them to the health officer boarding the steamer at quarantine, Staten Island.

I further beg to state that a strict inspection of passengers and disinfection of their baggage under the supervision of a consular officer is taking place at this port prior to the sailing of steamers, two doctors being employed on shore for this purpose.

September 14 and 23. Assistant Surgeon A. D. Foster reported from Trieste, Austria:

In accordance with Bureau orders I arrived in Trieste on the morning of September 8, and accompanied by the American vice-consul, called on the health officer of the city of Trieste, Doctor Costantini. The health officer reports that emigrants from Russia and the infected districts of Galicia are arriving in Trieste for embarkation to the United States. The following measures have been taken by the local health authorities to prevent the entrance of cholera into the city: Inspectors have been placed at the railroad stations to inspect each train arriving with emigrants from Russia and Galicia. Notice has been sent to the proprietors of all hotels and lodging-houses requiring them to notify the police authorities immediately of the arrival of strangers in the city. For this purpose printed blanks are furnished, on which is to be noted the name, age, and address, etc.

I visited the emigrant detention house belonging to the Austro-American Steamship Company and found 91 emigrants from Russia and Galicia, where the cholera is reported as existing. These emigrants had been isolated and kept under observation for five days after their arrival in Trieste. There being no apparatus for the disinfection of baggage by steam at the emigrant detention house, these emigrants with their baggage were taken on a barge to the Government quarantine station, where their clothing and baggage were thoroughly disinfected.

The steamer *Georgia*, of the Austro-American Line, sailed yesterday for New York with 250 steerage passengers, including 91 emigrants from Russia and Galicia. This steamer stops en route at Patras, Greece, where it will embark about 100 additional steerage passengers.

The agents at Trieste of the Cunard Line have received orders from the main office at Liverpool not to book any passengers from Russia and Galicia for the present.

Saturday evening, September 9, I left Trieste for Fiume, returning here the next evening. At Fiume, accompanied by United States Consular Agent La Guardia, I visited the detention house for emigrants awaiting passage for the United States. The detention house was found to be in good sanitary condition.

At the outbreak of cholera in Galicia the consular agent notified the steamship company that all emigrants coming from the infected regions would be held under observation and their baggage disinfected by steam before departure. There is only one steamship company at Fiume carrying emigrants to the United States—the Cunard Line.

It was the intention of the Austrian Government to establish an inspection service at the frontier, but as yet this has not been carried out.

During the week ended September 23, 1905, bills of health were issued to two steamships at the port of Trieste.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Passengers inspected.	Baggage disinfected.
September 18.....	Slavonia.....	New York ....	37	39
September 23.....	Erny .....	do .....	329	321

A report from Vienna, dated September 19, 1905, says that during the last three days there has not been reported from Galicia a case of cholera or even of suspected cholera, the entire district of Galicia now being free from the disease. From Lemberg (Galicia) it is announced that the report of supposed cases of cholera in Tarnow and Grodek has been proved to be groundless.

In the city of Dubienka 10 persons have been taken sick with cholera, of whom 5 have died. Since the district along the river Bug between Dubienka and the Austrian boundary at Kirives, is under the jurisdiction of the city of Kirives, the authorities of that city were notified by telegraph of the outbreak of cholera in that region. It is reported from Warsaw that, according to an announcement from the governor of Lublin, cholera has broken out on the Bug River in the district of Volhynia.

From Warsaw it is announced September 19 that in Wloclawek a case of cholera resulting in death was confirmed. The governor of Warsaw ordered the immediate organization of cholera committees, not only in the district cities but also in the Government settlements. In the villages precautionary measures for the isolation of suspected cholera cases have also been taken.

The entire Roumanian boundary along the Pruth River to the city of Galatz, with the exception of four points at Stefaneste, Unghein, Falcin, and Gura-Pruth, has been closed against Russia to prevent the entrance of cholera. Three times daily physicians at Reni examine incoming travelers from Russia.

A merchant and passenger steamer from Ismael was prevented from anchoring at Galatz.

September 20. Consul-General Church Howe, Antwerp, Belgium, reported through the Department of State that the port of Antwerp is in the best possible condition from a sanitary standpoint and that the authorities are using every precaution to prevent the introduction of any contagious disease, and that extra precaution has been taken since the report of Asiatic cholera in some parts of Europe.

September 26. Consul-General Mason, Berlin, Germany, wrote:

The doubt whether the shipowner, Wilhelm Lehmann, who died in Berlin early on Friday morning last, had succumbed to cholera has now been dispelled by the result of the bacteriological examination at the Institute for Infectious Diseases, made known late last night. It was there ascertained with positive certainty that Lehmann had died of Asiatic cholera. His corpse has already been interred. His relatives and the persons who had accompanied him on his boat are under constant observation, and up to the present time none of them have been taken sick.

Lehmann came from Fichtwerder, near Landsberg, on the *Warthe*. The course of the disease was very rapid. When Lehmann's boat entered the Urban harbor at 4 o'clock a. m., on Friday morning, the man was already dead. His wife and the children, as well as the boatman Strauss, with his wife and child, were immediately conveyed to the cholera barracks at the Moabit Hospital, with every conceivable precaution. The health of all of the 10 persons, who are kept strictly isolated, continues to be satisfactory. In view of the close contact in which they had been with the dead man, they will be kept under observation for several weeks. The barracks themselves have been encircled with a board fence.

The bacteriological examination was carried out with the greatest care, in accordance with Robert Koch's well-known method, the result being, as already stated, that it was absolutely certain that Lehmann had succumbed to Asiatic cholera.

The prediction has thus been fulfilled that cholera, in spite of all the precautions taken, would reach Berlin.

The sanitary authorities have redoubled their sharp control over the traffic on the Spree. They have chartered the steamer *Jupiter*, and all passengers arriving by water from the west must submit to medical examination.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

*Report from Eastport, Me.—Smallpox at Jacksonville and at East Machias and vicinity.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Small reports October 6, as follows:

I notified you, about ten days ago, of a case of smallpox at Jacksonville, Washington County, Me. Since that time 4 more cases, fully developed, have been found in the same house with the original case.

East Machias, a few miles from Jacksonville, has several cases. Cooper and Wesley, both near East Machias, have each a house quarantined. These cases all seem to originate from a case that came to Jacksonville from Seattle a short time ago.

#### INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

##### *Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended Sept. 30, 1905.
Persons inspected on trains .....	197
Persons held.....	0